

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 10-009633
(43)Date of publication of application : 16.01.1998

(51)Int.Cl. F24F 7/08
F25B 25/00
F28D 19/00

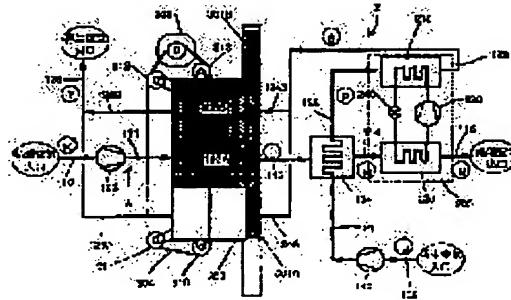
(21)Application number : 08-179943 (71)Applicant : EBARA CORP
(22)Date of filing : 20.06.1996 (72)Inventor : MAEDA KENSAKU

(54) AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a highly efficient air-conditioning system where adsorption and regeneration of desiccant are performed in a batch-wise operation with a simple constitution.

SOLUTION: An air-conditioning system has treating and regenerating air flow paths each having at least two desiccant units. While one of the desiccant units adsorbs moisture in the treating air, the other is regenerated by the regenerating air. The two desiccant units 103A and 103B are moved relatively to the treating and regenerating air paths so that the supplies of the treating air and the regenerating air to the desiccant units are switched alternately.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

*** NOTICES ***

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The HVAC system characterized by having made said two DESHIKANTO displaced relatively to said processing air path and a regeneration air path, and enabling the switch of circulation of the processing air to said DESHIKANTO section, and regeneration air in the HVAC system which arranges at least two DESHIKANTO for a processing air path and a regeneration air path, respectively, adsorbs the moisture in processing air by one side, and was reproduced by regeneration air on the other hand.

[Claim 2] The HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by being combined mechanically and said two DESHIKANTO being able to interlock.

[Claim 3] The HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by said relative displacement being linear migration.

[Claim 4] The HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by said relative displacement being a rotation.

[Claim 5] The HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by preparing the heat exchanger which performs sensible-heat exchange between the processing air after said DESHIKANTO passage, and the regeneration air before said DESHIKANTO passage while having allotted the elevated-temperature heat source of heat pump to said regeneration air path, heating regeneration air, allotting the low-temperature heat source of heat pump to said processing air path and cooling processing air.

[Claim 6] The HVAC system according to claim 5 characterized by said heat pump being steamy compression equation heat pump.

[Claim 7] The HVAC system according to claim 5 characterized by said heat pump being an absorption type heat pump.

[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to a HVAC system and relates to the HVAC system which at least two DESHIKANTO is switched to processing air and regeneration air by turns, is circulated, and processes processing air continuously especially.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 6 is the conventional technique indicated by USP4,430,864, and this has the processing air path A, the regeneration air path B, two DESHIKANTO beds 103A and 103B, and the heat pump 200 that performs playback of DESHIKANTO, and cooling of processing air. The expansion valve of the reverse sense and a check valve in parallel with this counter a medium path, respectively, this heat pump 200 is arranged, using the heat exchanger laid under the two DESHIKANTO beds 103A and 103B as a height heat source, and the compression direction of a compressor is also switched by the method valve of four.

[0003] In the HVAC system of such a configuration, if a humidity chart shows air condition change, in drawing 7, through a path 110, it is drawn in by the blower 102 and a pressure up is carried out to it, processing air (condition K) is sent to one DESHIKANTO bed 103A through a path 111, the method diverter valve 105 of four, and path 112A, and while the moisture in air is adsorbed and absolute humidity falls, the temperature rise of it will be carried out with a heat of adsorption. since DESHIKANTO bed 103A is cooled by the operation of heat pump by the heat exchanger 220, a heat of adsorption absorbs processing air — having — large — a temperature rise — not carrying out — on the way — since — etc. — it is cooled along with a relative humidity line, moisture is adsorbed by DESHIKANTO, and absolute humidity falls (condition L->N). The air supply of the air with which humidity fell and temperature was maintained are carried out to air-conditioning space through path 113A, the method diverter valve 106 of four, and a path 114 (condition N). Thus, enthalpy difference ΔQ arises between indoor **** (condition K) and air supply (condition N), and air conditioning of air-conditioning space is performed by this.

[0004] Playback of DESHIKANTO is performed as follows. The pressure up of the regeneration air (condition Q) is attracted and carried out to a blower 140 through a path 120, and it is sent to DESHIKANTO bed 103B of another side through paths 121 and 122, the method diverter valve 106 of four, and path 113B. Since DESHIKANTO bed 103B is heated by the heat exchanger 210 according to an operation of heat pump, after heating and carrying out a temperature rise by this, it is heated along with a relative humidity line, and moisture is taken from DESHIKANTO, and absolute humidity rises (condition R->T). The regeneration air which passed DESHIKANTO bed 103B is thrown away outside through path 112B, the method diverter valve 105 of four, and a path 124.

[0005] If this air-conditioning processing is performed predetermined time and the moisture in DESHIKANTO becomes more than predetermined, while switching the method diverter valve of four, switching the air which flows each DESHIKANTO, and heating and cooling of heat pump and continuing air-conditioning processing using the reproduced DESHIKANTO bed, DESHIKANTO of another side is reproduced. Thus, adsorption and playback of DESHIKANTO are performed in batch.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the above Prior arts, since the heat source and each DESHIKANTO of height of heat pump 200 were unified, respectively, the load of the heating value equivalent to air conditioning effectiveness ΔQ is carried out to heat pump (refrigerator) as it is. That is, effectiveness beyond the capacity of heat pump (refrigerator) cannot be taken out. Therefore, only the effectiveness which complicated equipment is not acquired.

[0007] Furthermore, in a Prior art, since the method selector valve of four for the cycle inversion of heat pump and two method selector valves of four for path exchange of processing air and regeneration air are needed, equipment becomes complicated.

[0008] In view of said technical problem, this invention aims at offering the HVAC system with high effectiveness which performs adsorption and playback of DESHIKANTO in the process like a batch, though it is an easy configuration.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is what was made in order that this invention might solve said technical problem. Invention according to claim 1 In the HVAC system which arranges at least two DESHIKANTO for a processing air path and a regeneration air path, respectively, adsorbs the moisture in processing air by one side, and was reproduced by regeneration air on the other hand It is the HVAC system characterized by having made said two DESHIKANTO displaced relatively to said processing air path and a regeneration air path, and enabling the switch of circulation of the processing air to said DESHIKANTO section, and regeneration air.

[0010] Since the method selector valve of four is not needed for each air path while being able to offer a HVAC system with high energy efficiency by this, a path can be simplified.

[0011] It is the HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by combining said two DESHIKANTO mechanically and invention according to claim 2 being able to interlock, and DESHIKANTO itself and a path configuration, a drive, etc. can be simplified. Invention according to claim 3 is a HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by said relative displacement being linear migration. Invention according to claim 4 is a HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by said relative displacement being a rotation.

[0012] While invention according to claim 5 allots the elevated-temperature heat source of heat pump to said regeneration air path, heats regeneration air, allots the low-temperature heat source of heat pump to said processing air path and cools processing air It is the HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by preparing the heat exchanger which performs sensible-heat exchange between the processing air after said DESHIKANTO passage, and the regeneration air before said DESHIKANTO passage. By this While obtaining high energy efficiency, using heat pump as a heat source for playback of DESHIKANTO, still higher effectiveness can be further acquired by the heat exchange between processing air and regeneration air.

[0013] Invention according to claim 6 is a HVAC system according to claim 5 characterized by said heat pump being steamy compression equation heat pump. Invention according to claim 7 is a HVAC system according to claim 5 characterized by said heat pump being an absorption type heat pump.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, one example of the HVAC system concerning this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 and drawing 2 show the basic configuration of the HVAC system of this invention, and have the processing air path A, the regeneration air path B, the DESHIKANTO beds 103A and 103B classified into two, and the heat pump 200 which performs playback of DESHIKANTO, and cooling of processing air. As heat pump, although the thing of arbitration may be adopted, the steamy compression equation heat pump which the applicant proposed in Japanese Patent Application No. 8-22133 previously shall be used here.

[0015] The processing air path A is connected to the blower 102 of a processing air inlet (usually indoor air intake) and processing air, and the processing air inlet of the casing 302 which contains said DESHIKANTO which has opening for the path of processing air, and the path of regeneration air through the path 111. The air which went into casing 302 from this processing air inlet passes internal DESHIKANTO 103A or 103B. It is led to the processing air outlet of casing 302, and the processing air outlet of casing 302 is connected to the heat exchanger 104 with regeneration air through a path 113. The processing air outlet of a heat exchanger 104 is connected to the source heat exchanger 220 of the low fever of heat pump 200 through a path 114, and the outlet of the processing air of the source heat exchanger 220 of the low fever results in a processing air outlet through a path 115.

[0016] The regeneration air path B minds a path 120, a blower 140, a path 121, processing air, and the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104 which has a heat exchange relation, the elevated-temperature heat-source heat exchanger 210 of heat pump 200 and Paths 124B or 124A from a playback air inlet (usually fresh-air intake). It connects with two playback air inlets of the casing 302 constituted so that one inlet port might blockade alternatively by the shutters 301A or 301B interlocked with DESHIKANTO. The air which went into casing 302 from this playback air inlet

passes internal DESHIKANTO 103B or 103A, is led to two playback air outlets 125A or 125B of casing 302, and results in a playback air outlet through a path 126 further.

[0017] Furthermore, DESHIKANTO 103A and 103B classified into two is driven by the motor 303 through a pulley and a belt device. The interior of casing 302 is relatively moved to casing.

DESHIKANTO 103A in the location which it shows to drawing 1 in an adsorption process when DESHIKANTO 103B is a renewal process DESHIKANTO 103A moves to the location which it shows to drawing 2 according to a renewal process when DESHIKANTO 103B is an adsorption process. A motion of DESHIKANTO 103A and 103B is interlocked with in that case, and, in the case of drawing 1 , the air inlet which shutter 301A connected to path 124A is blockaded, and in the case of drawing 2 , it constitutes so that the air inlet which shutter 301B connected to path 124B may be blockaded.

[0018] Next, actuation of the HVAC system which makes heat souce the heat pump constituted as mentioned above is explained, referring to the humidity chart of drawing 3 . By drawing 1 , since the location of DESHIKANTO 103A and 103B connects DESHIKANTO 103A with a processing air path and connects DESHIKANTO 103B with a regeneration air path, actuation in this condition is explained.

[0019] processing air (condition K) should pass a path 110 from a processing air inlet -- it should be drawn in by the blower 102, and a pressure up should be carried out to it, and pass a path 111 -- it flows into the interior of casing from the playback air inlet of casing 302, and is sent to one DESHIKANTO 103A, and while the moisture in air is adsorbed and absolute humidity falls, a temperature rise is carried out with a heat of adsorption (condition L). The air to which humidity fell and temperature rose is sent to the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104 through a path 113, and heat exchange of it is carried out to regeneration air, and it is cooled (condition M). After being sent to the heat exchanger 220 which is the low-temperature heat source of heat pump 200 further and being cooled further, the air supply of the air to which humidity and temperature fell are carried out to air-conditioning space through a path 115 (condition N). Thus, between processing air (condition K) and air supply (condition N), enthalpy difference ΔQ arises and air conditioning of air-conditioning space is performed as come.

[0020] In the same cycle, although DESHIKANTO 103B of another side passes through a renewal process, this is performed as follows. regeneration air (condition Q) should pass a path 120 -- it should be drawn in by the blower 140, and a pressure up should be carried out to it, and pass a path 121 -- be sent to the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104, cool processing air, carry out a temperature rise yourself (condition R), and pass a path 122 -- it flows into the heat exchanger 210 of the source of high temperature of heat pump 200, and it is heated with warm water, a temperature rise is carried out to 60-80 degrees C, and relative humidity falls (condition S). The regeneration air to which relative humidity fell flows into the interior from the playback air inlet established in casing 302 through a path 123 and path 124B, passes DESHIKANTO 103B, and removes the moisture of DESHIKANTO (condition T). The regeneration air which passed DESHIKANTO 103B reaches the outlet of regeneration air through path 125B and a path 126. In this case, since the playback air inlet linked to path 124B is blockaded by the shutter interlocked with DESHIKANTO in the casing 302 interior, regeneration air does not circulate a path 124.

[0021] When this air-conditioning processing is performed predetermined time and the moisture in DESHIKANTO becomes more than predetermined, DESHIKANTO 103A and 103B is moved, DESHIKANTO 103A is led to a regeneration air path, and DESHIKANTO 103B is made operate a motor 303 and to lead to a processing air path according to a pulley belt device. Thus, adsorption and playback of DESHIKANTO are performed in batch. Although it is an example at the time of doing in this way and moving the location of DESHIKANTO 103A and 103B relatively to casing 302, and connect DESHIKANTO 103A with a regeneration air path, DESHIKANTO 103B is connected with a processing air path, regeneration air circulates path 124B in this case and path 124A is blockaded, since actuation is the same as that of the case of drawing 1 , drawing 2 omits explanation.

[0022] Thus, air-conditioning by DESHIKANTO is performed by repeating playback of DESHIKANTO, dehumidification of processing air, and cooling, and performing them. In addition, although the approach using the exhaust air accompanying indoor ventilation is also widely

performed by DESHIKANTO air-conditioning from the former as air for playback, it does not interfere, even if it uses the exhaust air from the interior of a room as air for playback also in this invention, and the same effectiveness as this example is acquired. Thus, in the constituted DESHIKANTO HVAC system, since neither the method selector valve of four for the cycle inversion of heat pump nor the method selector valve of four for path exchange of processing air and regeneration air is needed, equipment becomes easy.

[0023] In the DESHIKANTO HVAC system constituted still in this way, since it is more sharply [the air conditioning effectiveness of heat pump is enthalpy difference $**q$ of the condition M and Condition N in drawing 3 , and / than air conditioning effectiveness $**Q$ in the whole equipment] few, it ends and the air conditioning effectiveness beyond the capacity of heat pump can be taken out, equipment can be miniaturized, therefore cost can offer cheap equipment.

[0024] Thus, the heat flow of the heat pump part of the constituted DESHIKANTO HVAC system is shown in drawing 4 . In drawing 4 , all heat output is added for a heat input to the source heat exchanger of high temperature of heat pump under the heat input and compressor power from the source heat exchanger of the low fever of heat pump. If compressor power is now made into the heating value of 1, in order for the temperature lift of this kind of heat pump to pump up heat from 15 degrees C of cold water also at the lowest and to make it carry out a temperature up to 70 degrees C, it turns into a 55-degree C temperature lift, it increases 22% compared with temperature lift 45 degree C of the usual heat pump, and since a pressure ratio becomes high a little, coefficient of performance can be designed to about three profile.

Therefore, the heat gain from cold water is set to 3, on the other hand, heat output is set to 4 by a total of one +3, the whole of this heating value heats warm water, and it is used for a DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine.

[0025] The coefficient of performance (COP) which shows the energy efficiency in the simple substance of a DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine is shown by the value which $**(\text{ed})$ air conditioning effectiveness ΔQ in drawing 2 by amount of playback heating ΔH . Here, ΔQ is a value higher than the conventional case although based on the operation of heat pump in the Prior art shown in drawing 6 (it is equivalent to Δq in drawing 2), since there is contribution ($\Delta Q - \Delta q$) by the sensible-heat exchange between the processing air in a heat exchanger 104 and regeneration air in this invention, therefore high energy efficiency is obtained.

[0026] Generally it is reported that this value ($\Delta Q / \Delta H$) is 0.8-1.2 in profile max. Therefore, since the air conditioning effectiveness of 1 will be acquired by the DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine when coefficient of performance (COP) of a DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine is made into a profile 1, if the compressor input of heat pump is set to 1, the drive heating value of a DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine will be set to 4, therefore the air conditioning effectiveness of 4 will be acquired with warm water. In this HVAC system, since there is the air conditioning effectiveness by cold water three in addition to this, air conditioning effectiveness of a total of 7 is acquired, and system-wide coefficient of performance is set to the coefficient-of-performance = air conditioning effectiveness / compressor input =7. This value far exceeds the value "4 or less" of a system conventionally.

[0027] Drawing 5 shows the 2nd example of this invention, and changes by rotating here to DESHIKANTO moving linearly to casing and the previous example performing the change by the processing path and salvage pathway. That is, it is joined through a septum 107, and the whole is formed in the shape of a cylinder, and two DESHIKANTO 103A and 103B is arranged free [rotation in the casing 302 of the shape of a cylinder which has the space divided by the septum 304,305 forward and backward]. The piping 111,113 of the processing air path A and the piping 124,125 of the regeneration air path B are connected to each space of order, respectively. The point that driving gears (illustration abbreviation), such as a motor for carrying out the rotation drive of the combination of DESHIKANTO intermittently, are formed is the same as a previous example.

[0028] In addition, although steamy compression equation heat pump was used as heat pump 200 in the aforementioned example, if it is the heat souce which has a heat pump operation according to the contents mentioned above, anything, it is good, for example, it cannot interfere,

even if it adopts an absorption type heat pump which was proposed to Japanese Patent Application No. 7-333053, and the same effectiveness can be acquired. Moreover, although this example showed the example which uses evaporation / concentration operation of a refrigerant directly as a heat migration medium, even if it connects with heat pump instead of a refrigerant using coldness-and-warmth water, it does not interfere.

[0029] Moreover, although the pulley belt device connected to the motor as a migration device of DESHIKANTO 103A and 103B was used If it is the device which produces rectilinear motion according to the contents mentioned above, are good anything. For example, the diaphragm piston device in which the static pressure of the blower for regeneration air or processing air was used, Or even if it uses the cylinder piston device which used pneumatic pressure, an electromotive rack-and-pinion device, the RISAKYU rating ball device using spiral ****, or a link mechanism, it does not interfere.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the method selector valve of four is not needed for each air path while according to this invention being able to perform adsorption and playback of DESHIKANTO in the process like a batch and being able to offer a HVAC system with high energy efficiency, as explained above, a path can be simplified. By the configuration especially combined with heat pump, an equipment configuration can be easy, moreover the air conditioning effectiveness more than the refrigeration capacity of heat pump can be demonstrated, and energy efficiency can offer a high HVAC system by leaps and bounds.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the explanatory view showing the basic configuration of one example of the HVAC system concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the explanatory view showing other gestalten of the example of drawing 1 of operation.

[Drawing 3] It is the explanatory view showing the air-conditioning cycle of the HVAC system concerning the example of drawing 1 and drawing 2 in a humidity chart.

[Drawing 4] It is the explanatory view showing migration of the heat of the heat pump concerning the HVAC system of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the perspective view which fractured the part which shows the configuration of the important section of the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the explanatory view showing the basic configuration of the conventional HVAC system.

[Drawing 7] It is the explanatory view showing the air-conditioning cycle of the HVAC system concerning the conventional example of drawing 6 in a humidity chart.

[Description of Notations]

102,140 Blower

103A, 103B DESHIKANTO
104 Sensible-Heat Heat Exchanger
200 Heat Pump
210 Source Heat Exchanger of High Temperature
220 Source Heat Exchanger of Low Fever
302 Casing
303 Motor
A Processing air path
B Regeneration air path
SA Air supply
RA ****
EX Exhaust air
OA Open air
deltaQ The air conditioning effectiveness
deltaq The amount of cooling by cold water
deltaH The amount of heating with warm water

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平10-9633

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998)1月16日

(51)Int.Cl.⁶
F 24 F 7/08
F 25 B 25/00
F 28 D 19/00

識別記号 庁内整理番号

F I
F 24 F 7/08
F 25 B 25/00
F 28 D 19/00

技術表示箇所
A
Z

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 7 FD (全 7 頁)

(21)出願番号

特願平8-179943

(22)出願日

平成8年(1996)6月20日

(71)出願人 000000239

株式会社荏原製作所
東京都大田区羽田旭町11番1号

(72)発明者 前田 健作

神奈川県藤沢市本藤沢4丁目2番1号 株
式会社荏原総合研究所内

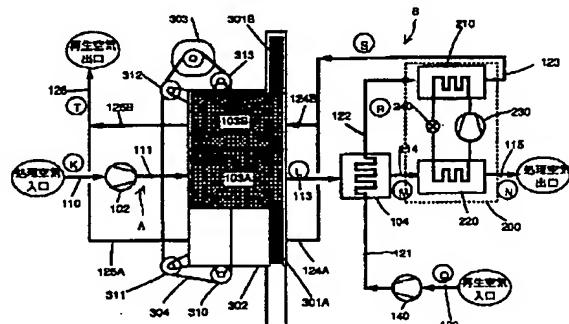
(74)代理人 弁理士 渡邊 勇 (外2名)

(54)【発明の名称】 空調システム

(57)【要約】

【課題】 簡単な構成でありながら、バッチ的なプロセスでデシカントの吸着・再生を行う効率の高い空調システムを提供する。

【解決手段】 少なくとも2つのデシカントをそれぞれ処理空気経路と再生空気経路に配置し、一方で処理空気中の水分を吸着し、他方で再生空気によって再生するようにした空調システムにおいて、2つのデシカント103A、103Bを処理空気経路及び再生空気経路に対して相対移動させてデシカント部への処理空気と再生空気の流通を切り替え可能にした。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】少なくとも2つのデシカントをそれぞれ処理空気経路と再生空気経路に配置し、一方で処理空気中の水分を吸着し、他方で再生空気によって再生するようにした空調システムにおいて、前記2つのデシカントを前記処理空気経路及び再生空気経路に対して相対移動させて前記デシカント部への処理空気と再生空気の流通を切り替え可能にしたことを特徴とする空調システム。

【請求項2】前記2つのデシカントが機械的に結合されて連動可能となっていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システム。

【請求項3】前記相対移動が直線的移動であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システム。

【請求項4】前記相対移動が回転移動であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システム。

【請求項5】前記再生空気経路にヒートポンプの高温熱源を配して再生空気を加熱し、前記処理空気経路にヒートポンプの低温熱源を配して処理空気を冷却するとともに、前記デシカント通過後の処理空気と前記デシカント通過前の再生空気との間で顯熱交換を行う熱交換器を設けたことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システム。

【請求項6】前記ヒートポンプが蒸気圧縮式ヒートポンプであることを特徴とする請求項5に記載の空調システム。

【請求項7】前記ヒートポンプが吸収式ヒートポンプであることを特徴とする請求項5に記載の空調システム。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、空調システムに係り、特に少なくとも2つのデシカントを処理空気と再生空気と交互に切り換えて流通させて処理空気を連続的に処理する空調システムに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】図6は、U.S.P.4,430,864に開示された従来技術であり、これは、処理空気経路Aと、再生空気経路Bと、2つのデシカントベッド103A、103Bと、デシカントの再生及び処理空気の冷却を行なうヒートポンプ200とを有している。このヒートポンプ200は、2つのデシカントベッド103A、103Bに埋設された熱交換器を高低熱源として用いるもので、それぞれ媒体経路には逆向きの膨脹弁と、これと並列な逆止弁が対向して配置されており、圧縮機の圧縮方向も4方弁により切り換えられるようになっている。

【0003】このような構成の空調システムにおいて、空気の状態変化を湿り空気線図で示すと、図7において、処理空気(状態K)は、経路110を経て送風機102に吸引され、昇圧されて経路111、4方切り換え

10

20

30

40

50

弁105、経路112Aを経て一方のデシカントベッド103Aに送られ、空気中の水分を吸着されて絶対湿度が低下するとともに吸着熱により温度上昇する。デシカントベッド103Aは、ヒートポンプの作用によって熱交換器220で冷却されているので、処理空気は吸着熱が吸収されて大きく温度上昇せず、途中から等相対湿度線に沿って冷却されて、水分をデシカントに吸着されて絶対湿度が低下する(状態L→N)。湿度が下がり温度が維持された空気は経路113A、4方切り換え弁106、経路114を経て空調空間に給気される(状態N)。このようにして室内の還気(状態K)と給気(状態N)との間にはエンタルピ差△Qが生じ、これによって空調空間の冷房が行われる。

【0004】デシカントの再生は次のように行われる。再生空気(状態Q)は経路120を経て送風機140に吸引され、昇圧されて経路121、122、4方切り換え弁106、経路113Bを経て他方のデシカントベッド103Bに送られる。デシカントベッド103Bは、ヒートポンプの作用によって熱交換器210で加熱されているので、これによって加熱されて温度上昇した後、等相対湿度線に沿って加熱され、デシカントから水分を奪って絶対湿度が上昇する(状態R→T)。デシカントベッド103Bを通過した再生空気は、経路112B、4方切り換え弁105、経路124を経て外部に捨てられる。

【0005】この空調処理が所定時間行われてデシカント中の水分が所定以上になると、4方切り換え弁を切り換え、それぞれのデシカントを流れる空気と、ヒートポンプの加熱・冷却を切り換え、再生されたデシカントベッドを用いて空調処理を継続するとともに、他方のデシカントを再生する。このようにして、デシカントの吸着と再生はバッチ的に行われる。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前記のような従来の技術においては、ヒートポンプ200の高低の熱源と各デシカントがそれぞれ一体化されていたために、冷房効果△Qに相当する熱量がヒートポンプ(冷凍機)にそのまま負荷される。すなわち、ヒートポンプ(冷凍機)の能力以上の効果が出せない。したがって、装置を複雑にしただけの効果が得られない。

【0007】さらに、従来の技術においては、ヒートポンプのサイクル逆転のための4方切替弁や、処理空気および再生空気の経路入れ替えのための4方切替弁を2つ必要とするため、装置が複雑になる。

【0008】この発明は、前記課題に鑑みて、簡単な構成でありながら、バッチ的なプロセスでデシカントの吸着・再生を行う効率の高い空調システムを提供することを目的とするものである。

【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、前記課題を解

決するためになされたもので、請求項1に記載の発明は、少なくとも2つのデシカントをそれぞれ処理空気経路と再生空気経路に配置し、一方で処理空気中の水分を吸着し、他方で再生空気によって再生するようにした空調システムにおいて、前記2つのデシカントを前記処理空気経路及び再生空気経路に対して相対移動させて前記デシカント部への処理空気と再生空気の流通を切り換えることを特徴とする空調システムである。

【0010】これにより、エネルギー効率が高い空調システムを提供することができるとともに、各空気経路に4方切替弁を必要としないので、経路を単純化することができる。

【0011】請求項2に記載の発明は、前記2つのデシカントが機械的に結合されて連動可能となっていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システムであり、デシカント自体及び経路構成、駆動機構などを簡素化することができる。請求項3に記載の発明は、前記相対移動が直線的移動であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システムである。請求項4に記載の発明は、前記相対移動が回転移動であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システムである。

【0012】請求項5に記載の発明は、前記再生空気経路にヒートポンプの高温熱源を配して再生空気を加熱し、前記処理空気経路にヒートポンプの低温熱源を配して処理空気を冷却するとともに、前記デシカント通過後の処理空気と前記デシカント通過前の再生空気との間で顯熱交換を行う熱交換器を設けたことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システムであり、これにより、ヒートポンプをデシカントの再生用の熱源として用いて高いエネルギー効率を得るとともに、さらに処理空気と再生空気の間の熱交換によってさらに高い効率を得ることができる。

【0013】請求項6に記載の発明は、前記ヒートポンプが蒸気圧縮式ヒートポンプであることを特徴とする請求項5に記載の空調システムである。請求項7に記載の発明は、前記ヒートポンプが吸収式ヒートポンプであることを特徴とする請求項5に記載の空調システムである。

【0014】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明に係る空調システムの一実施例を図面を参照して説明する。図1及び図2は本発明の空調システムの基本構成を示すもので、処理空気経路Aと、再生空気経路Bと、2つに区分されたデシカントベッド103A、103Bと、デシカントの再生及び処理空気の冷却を行うヒートポンプ200とを有している。ヒートポンプとしては、任意のものを採用しても良いが、ここでは、出願人が先に特願平8-22133において提案した蒸気圧縮式ヒートポンプを用いるものとする。

【0015】処理空気経路Aは、処理空気入口（通常は

室内空気取入口）、処理空気の送風機102、経路111を経て処理空気の経路及び再生空気の経路に開口部を有している前記デシカントを収納するケーシング302の処理空気入口に接続され、該処理空気入口からケーシング302に入った空気は内部のデシカント103Aまたは103Bを通過して、ケーシング302の処理空気出口は経路113を介して再生空気との熱交換器104に接続され、熱交換器104の処理空気出口は経路114を介してヒートポンプ200の低熱源熱交換器220に接続され、低熱源熱交換器220の処理空気の出口は経路115を介して処理空気出口に至る。

【0016】再生空気経路Bは、再生空気入口（通常は外気取入口）から経路120、送風機140、経路121、処理空気と熱交換関係にある顯熱熱交換器104、ヒートポンプ200の高温熱源熱交換器210、経路124Bまたは124Aを介して、デシカントに連動したシャッター301Aまたは301Bによって一方の入口が選択的に閉塞するよう構成されたケーシング302の2つの再生空気入口に接続され、該再生空気入口からケーシング302に入った空気は内部のデシカント103Bまたは103Aを通過して、ケーシング302の2つの再生空気出口125Aまたは125Bに導かれ、さらに経路126を経て再生空気出口に至る。

【0017】さらに、2つに区分されたデシカント103A、103Bはブリーリ及びベルト機構を介してモータ303によって駆動され、ケーシング302の内部をケーシングに対して相対的に移動させて、デシカント103Aが吸着過程でデシカント103Bが再生過程の場合には図1に示す位置に、デシカント103Aが再生過程でデシカント103Bが吸着過程の場合には図2に示す位置に移動し、その際デシカント103A、103Bの動きに連動して図1の場合はシャッター301Aが経路124Aに接続した空気入口を閉塞し、図2の場合はシャッター301Bが経路124Bに接続した空気入口を閉塞するよう構成する。

【0018】次に、前述のように構成されたヒートポンプを熱源機とする空調システムの動作を、図3の湿り空気線図を参照しながら説明する。図1では、デシカント103A、103Bの位置が、デシカント103Aを処理空気経路に、デシカント103Bを再生空気経路につなぐようになっているので、この状態での動作を説明する。

【0019】処理空気（状態K）は、処理空気入口から経路110を経て送風機102に吸引され、昇圧されて経路111を経てケーシング302の再生空気入口からケーシング内部に流入し、一方のデシカント103Aに送られ、空気中の水分を吸着されて絶対湿度が低下するとともに吸着熱により温度上昇する（状態L）。湿度が下がり温度が上昇した空気は経路113を経て顯熱交

換器104に送られ、再生空気と熱交換して冷却される（状態M）。湿度と温度が下がった空気は、さらにヒートポンプ200の低温熱源である熱交換器220に送られてさらに冷却されてから、経路115を経て空調空間に給気される（状態N）。このようにして処理空気（状態K）と給気（状態N）との間にはエンタルビ差 ΔQ が生じ、これによって空調空間の冷房が行われる。

【0020】同じサイクルにおいて、他方のデシカント103Bは再生過程を経るが、これは次のように行われる。再生空気（状態Q）は経路120を経て送風機140に吸引され、昇圧されて経路121を経て頭熱熱交換器104に送られ、処理空気を冷却して自らは温度上昇し（状態R）、経路122を経てヒートポンプ200の高熱源の熱交換器210に流入し、温水によって加熱され60～80°Cまで温度上昇し、相対湿度が低下する（状態S）。相対湿度が低下した再生空気は経路123、経路124Bを経てケーシング302に設けられた再生空気入口から内部に流入し、デシカント103Bを通過してデシカントの水分を除去する（状態T）。デシカント103Bを通過した再生空気は経路125B、経路126を経て再生空気の出口に至る。この場合、経路124Bに接続した再生空気入口は、ケーシング302内部でデシカントに連動したシャッターによって閉塞されているため、再生空気は経路124を流通しない。

【0021】この空調処理が所定時間行われてデシカント中の水分が所定以上になると、モータ303を作動させ、ブーリベルト機構によってデシカント103A、103Bを移動させて、デシカント103Aを再生空気経路に、デシカント103Bを処理空気経路につながるようにする。このようにして、デシカントの吸着と再生はバッチ的に行われる。図2は、このようにしてデシカント103A、103Bの位置をケーシング302に対して相対的に移動させた場合の例で、デシカント103Aを再生空気経路に、デシカント103Bを処理空気経路につなぐようになっていて、この場合には再生空気が経路124Bを流通し、経路124Aが閉塞されるが、動作は図1の場合と同様なため説明を省略する。

【0022】このようにしてデシカントの再生と処理空気の除湿、冷却を繰り返し行うことによって、デシカントによる空調を行う。なお、再生用空気として室内換気と伴う排気を用いる方法も従来からデシカント空調では広く行われているが、本発明においても室内からの排気を再生用空気として使用してもさしつかえなく、本実施例と同様の効果が得られる。このように構成されたデシカント空調システムでは、ヒートポンプのサイクル逆転のための4方切替弁や、処理空気および再生空気の経路入れ替えのための4方切替弁を必要としないため、装置が簡単になる。

【0023】さらにこのように構成されたデシカント空調システムでは、ヒートポンプの冷房効果は図3における

る状態Mと状態Nのエンタルビ差 Δq であり、装置全体における冷房効果 ΔQ よりも大幅に少なくて済み、ヒートポンプの能力以上の冷房効果が出せるため、装置を小形化することができ、従ってコストが安い装置を提供することができる。

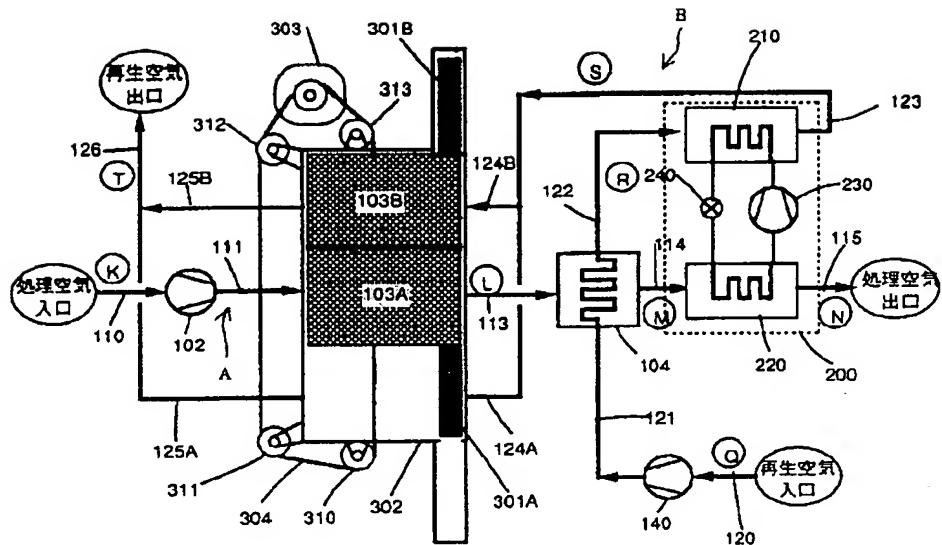
【0024】このように構成されたデシカント空調システムのヒートポンプ部分の熱の流れを図4に示す。図4において入熱はヒートポンプの低熱源熱交換器からの入熱と圧縮機動力で出熱は全てヒートポンプの高熱源熱交換器に加えられる。いま、圧縮機動力を1の熱量とするとき、この種のヒートポンプの温度リフトは最低でも冷水15°Cから熱を汲み上げて70°Cまで昇温させるために55°Cの温度リフトとなり、通常のヒートポンプの温度リフト45°Cに比べて22%増加し、圧力比が若干高くなるため動作係数は大略3程度に設計できる。従って、冷水からの入熱量は3となり、一方、出熱は合計1+3で4となり、この熱量が全て温水を加熱してデシカント空調機に使用される。

【0025】デシカント空調機の単体におけるエネルギー効率を示す動作係数（COP）は図2における冷房効果 ΔQ を再生加熱量 ΔH で除した値で示される。ここで、 ΔQ は、図6に示す従来の技術ではヒートポンプの作用に基づくもの（図2では Δq に相当する）だけであったが、この発明では、熱交換器104における処理空気と再生空気の間の頭熱交換による寄与（ $\Delta Q - \Delta q$ ）があるために、従来の場合より高い値となっており、従って、高いエネルギー効率が得られる。

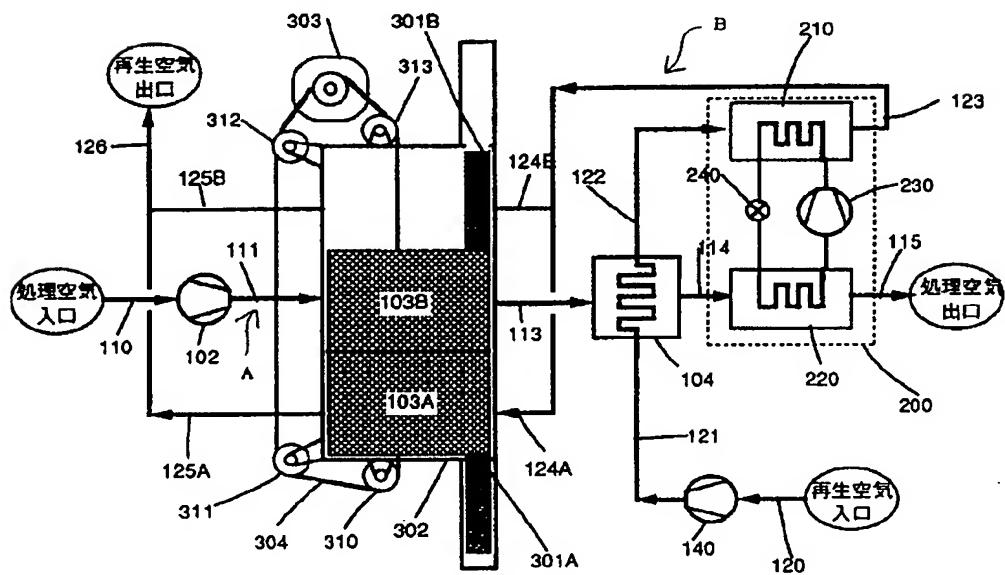
【0026】この値（ $\Delta Q / \Delta H$ ）は、大略最大で0.8～1.2であることが一般に報告されている。従って、デシカント空調機の動作係数（COP）を大略1とすると、デシカント空調機によって1の冷房効果が得られることになるので、ヒートポンプの圧縮機入力を1とするとデシカント空調機の駆動熱量は4となり、従って温水によって4の冷房効果が得られる。本空調システムでは、この他に冷水による冷房効果が3あるので合計7の冷房効果が得られ、システム全体の動作係数は、動作係数=冷房効果/圧縮機入力=7となる。この値は従来システムの値「4以下」を大幅に上回るものである。

【0027】図5は、この発明の第2の実施例を示すもので、先の実施例がデシカントがケーシングに対して直線的に移動して処理経路と再生経路での切替を行っているのに対して、ここでは回転移動して切替を行なうようになっている。すなわち、2つのデシカント103A、103Bは隔壁107を介して接合されて全体が円筒状に形成され、前後に隔壁304、305で区画された空間を有する円筒状のケーシング302内に回転自在に配置されている。前後の各空間には、それぞれ処理空気経路Aの配管111、113と再生空気経路Bの配管124、125が接続されている。デシカントの結合体を間

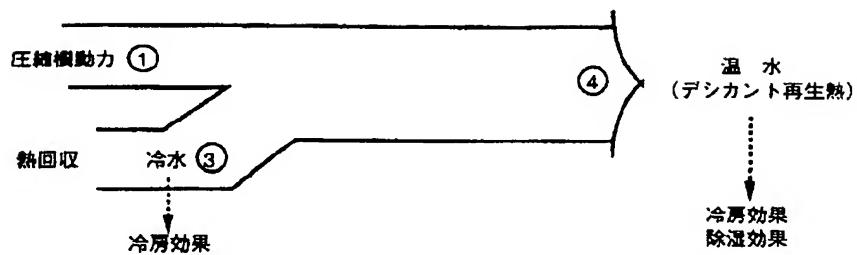
【図1】



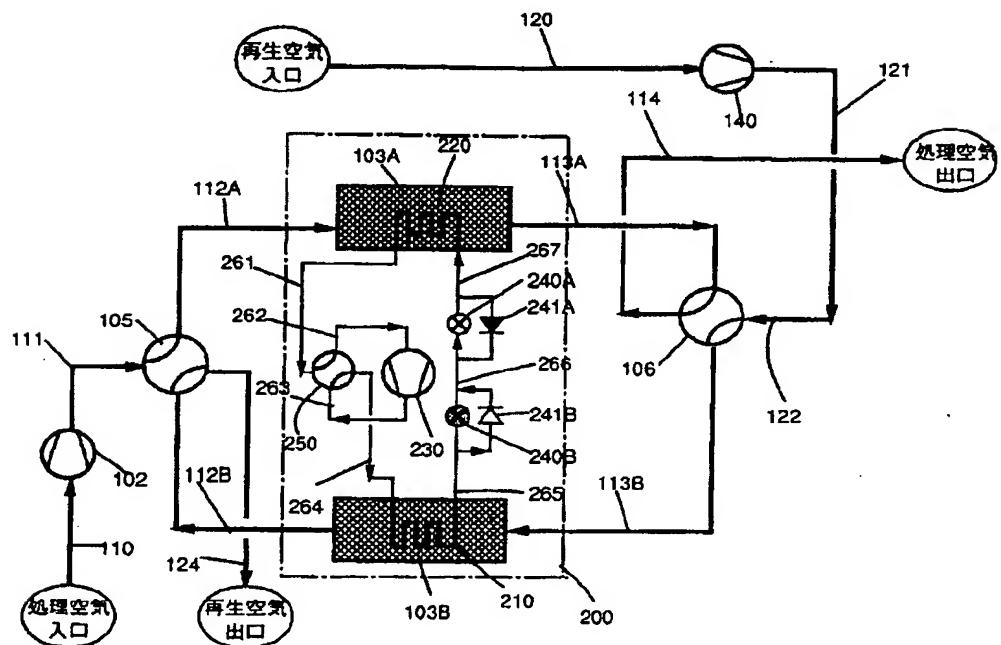
【図2】



【図4】



【図6】



【図7】

